Knox's Headquarters, No. 128 Palton-st, is the resort of gent emen of tasts in search of elegant new hats. As the roses put forth their buds, men become ashamed of the seedy hats which have covered their heads through the rough anows of the past terrible winter, and they involuntarily turn their steps toward the head-quarters of Knox, whose fames as a fabricator of superinter hats is wide spread among the many-headed public. If this public, with all its curious heads, little and big, cannot get entisectorily hatted at Knox's head-quarters, they can't any where Remember Knox, No. 128 Fulton-st.

GENIN, while congratulating his ends and customers on the advent of spring, invites their tention to his beautiful style of Hats for the season, and its ricties and modifications to suit all tastes and area. Pata will find at his lower store, as well as at Genin's seasy, No. 513 Broadway, a comprehensive assortment of illdrens' fancy hats from Paria, as well as home manufacted. Genin, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

LADIES' LEGHORN BONNETS .- Just re-

LACES, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS.-

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant allors, have removed from No. 203 to No. 527 Broadway, krewster's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleeck-sta.) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their is at the shortest notice, and of the best and most fashion-to materials.

UNION HALL-CHEAPNESS AND FASH-Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassausts, is more than equal to that of all the clothing stores in New-York thirty-five years ago. Its array of clerks and operatives is equal to the population of a small village, and they will sell you superb Coats, Sacks, Spring Coats, Vests, &c. &c. cheaper by thirty per cent. than you can buy them at the so-called cheap stores. No moderate sized establishment can compete with this resument, we release. UNION HALL WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Boys' CLOTHING .- ALFRED MUNROE & Go., No. 441 Broadway, have now an immense stock el Boys' and Children's Clothing of best quality. Call and see for yourselves. One price—no deviation.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—In the ITSE that in the product of the produced by the indexted at the produced by this indefatigable firm.—We allude to the Spring Overcoat, made of Zephyr Cloth, both light and durable, which they have added to their elegant stock of Clothing. We would also remark that at this celebrated establishment persons from the country, who are desirous of obtaining new garments in a very short time, will be accommodated with the utmost dispatch. This great depot of fast-ionable clothing was established in 1825, and still takes precedence of all others. It is in the same building as the American Hotel, No. 231 Broadway.

10,000 Men and Boys' Linen Coats,

ALFRED EDWARDS & Co. have removed to their new store, No. 9 Park-place and No.6 Mur-ray-st., where they offer a large and new stock of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., and every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

THE WHOLE UNION OF ONE OPINION !-The constant succession of orders from all sections of the country received at GREEN's Establishment, No 1 Astor House, proves that upon whatever questions the North and South may differ, they agree in considering the Shirts maie by him the most elegant fits to be obtained in the United States

The Under-Garments offered by the emberribers are at once elastic, unsbrinkable and durable. They have every quality and size, imported and manufactured expressly for their establishment; where may be found also the largest and best assortment of Hostery in the city. Call and examine. Any size made to order.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, ALSTON SPA, SARATOGA CO., NEW-YORK.—The next term ill commence on the 5th of May. Object, to prepare the select practically as well as theoretically, in the foliages, extempore speaking, &c. &c. Diploma of B. of Laws inferred admitting to practice by the charter. A circular, ating particulars, sent by request, directed (postpaid) to J. W. Fewler.

Every information which his extentive agency and long experience enables him to impart in relation to the various modes of advertising, places, papers, terms, &c., &c., is cheerfully communicated by V. B. Palmers, who is daily receiving advertisements for the best papers of all the States, for which he is appointed the Agent, and authorized by the proprietors to transact business. As much depends upon a judicious system of advertising, whether upon a large or small scale; those who propose to embark in the business will study their ewn advantage by acquiring the best practical knowledge of the subject. Office in the Tribune Buildings.

General Mutual Insurance Co. have removed to Nos. 2 and 4 Merchants' Exchange, on the cor-ner of Wall and William-sts

A HOME.-WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, A HOME.—WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Son & Co. will sell at auction, at the Merchante Exchange, on Tuesday, May 11, at 12 M., the late Residence of Henry J. Sanford, Esq., situated in Stamford, Com. Vary few places are as well calculated for the residence of a gentleman who wishes to reside in the country and do business in this city as the above.

Terms—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, fifteen on the lat June, when papers are 65 pass; twenty-five per cent. in one year; fifty per cent. in three years, at six per cent. per anam. For a map of the place and sketch of the house, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad st.

We invite the attention of Capitaltest and others to the sale of Valuable Real Estate at auction by ANTHONY J. BLECKER, TO-MORROW, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—consisting of the valuable leasehold premises known as No. 62 Vesey-st.; house and lot No.94 Chu-les-st.; I valuable building lot on the north-east corner of Livingston place and 16th-st., opposite Stayvesant-square; 2 lots on 18th-st., near 1st av.; 3 lots on 6th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 3 lots on 5th av., next to 9th-st., New-York; and property on Cumberland-st., Brooklyn. Maps can be had at the Anction-Rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

CAHILL'S Shoe Store is one of the most notable places in Broadway. It enjoys the trade of all the fishionable ladies and gentlemen of the city and suburbs, who consume shoe leather, as well as common folks. The vast extent and immense variety of Callill's stock—the surpassing negatives of finish, and the general superiority of all his goods, as well as the extreme low prices at which he sells, are the only secrets of his extraordinary success in business.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassan-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Section.

STRAWBERRIES .- Fresh Strawberries served with cream, and for sale by the basket. Hot House Grapes and Malaga Grapes for sale by JOHN TAYLOR, No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

CARPETS .- W. & T. LEWIS, Carpet Upholsterers, No. 452 Pearl-st., having opened a new stock of Volvets, Tauestrya, Ruga, Mars, Chi Ciotha, Three-plys, In-prains, and Star Carpets, of their own importation, offer the same on as goed terms as any house in the trade.

CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN .- Patent

CARPETINGS, &C .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY. No. 448 Pearlet., have now in store a complete and desirable amortment of Spains STYLES, which they are offering at the following vary reduced prices:

LOOK AT THIS.—Only four shillings per 4 for beautiful large and small figured Ingrain Carpeting. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowery. Stair Carpeta, 2/, 3/6 and 4/ per yard; common Ingrain Carpeta, 2/, 3/, and 5/ per yard. Call and see them.

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE .- Now is the the greater portion of the last month. time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No. 70 Canni-st., E. A. PETERSON & Co., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4/ per yard; Three-ply 7/ per yard; Tapestry Brussels, \$1 to 10/ per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

English Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide, elegant new Markie, Scroll and Mosaic figures, of Satin finish, at No. 59 Bowlery, Hiram Andreason's. Also, 1,000. pieces of beautiful Floor Ou Cloth, in widths, at 2/6, 3/, 3/8 and 4/ per yard, and mward, the most extraordinary bargains over offered in this city.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON &

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS .- SOLomox & Hast. No. 243 Broadway, have now a full and complete assortment of French Papers and Borders, all of the newest and most beautiful designs, which they offer for sale wholesale and retail, at prices lower than any other house in the city. Papers put up in the very best style, by experienced workmen.

ELEGANT WEDDING AND VISITING Cards.—Silver bardered, and plain, beautifully engraved; splendid Wedding Envelopes, of the latest styles; fine Silver Door Flates, a great variety of patterns; Consular, Notary and Society Seals; Hernidric Devices of every description, in the first style of the art, on stone and metal.

EVERGELL, Broadway, No. 302, cor-Duane-st.

Housekeepers and Cooks will find

Housekeepers and others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at Will.ard's old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Housekeeping Goods .-- About the first of May, when glassware is broken, and crockery demolished, there is a demand for something in the housekeeping line that is proof against carelessness and rough handling. Britannia Metal Tea Seta and other durable articles, man-ufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Burling-slip, by Lucius Hart.

WHAT IS DAVIS'S RAHVENE !-It is a new invention to bring back the natural color of the hair after it has become gray. It will do it, and that, too, upon perfectly natural principles. Read the testimony of fourteen of our most respectable citizens in the Sunday papers; that will convince you. Principal office, No. 396 Grand at., corner of Allen. Agents-Ring. No. 192 Broadway; Cook & Co., No. 279 Washingten-at.; Knapp, No. 392 Hudson-at.; Lyon, No. 111 Houston-st., corner of Avenue D.

LIQUID HAIR DYE .- Why is Dr. FELIX LIQUID HAIR DYE.—Why is Dr. FELIX
GOURAUD's Instantaneous Hair Dye so universally known,
and used, and recommended by the intelligent and discriminating portion of the community in preference to other
Dyes's Recause the fame of Dr. Felix GOURAUD, as Chemical Philosopher, is established throughout the Continents of
America and Europe. Moreover the published certificates
of such men as Dr. R. Northall, Dr. Hastings and others are
proof as strong as holy writ, that no Dye can possibly compete with Dr. GOURAUD's. Found only at Dr. GOURAUD's
old established Laboratory, 67 Walker-st., near Broadway, where may be had his celebrated Italian Medicated
Soap, for curing Pimples, Freckles, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas,
Eruptions, &c.: Poudres Subtile, for uprooting hair from low
forcheed or any part of the body; Lily White, Liquid Rouge,
and Hair-gross restorative. HAIR DYE .- Why is BACHELOR'S Li-

TAIR DIE.—Why is BACHELOR'S Liquid so celebrated all over the world? Because the public have been using it with such unqualified success for the last fourteen years, and it invariably proves itself to be all it promises. The public are too wide awake to allow themselves to be experimented on; they like the old and well tested article, and know by experience how it thickens and improves their hair. The genuine is applied, or sold wholesele and retail at BATCALLOR's celebrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall-st., where also can be found the best assortment of Wigs and Toupees in the city. Beware of imitations.

LYONS'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR .-The universal popularity of this article is surprising its most sanguine friends. But the secret of its success is evident. It requires but a single bottle to produce its effects. Price 25 cents. Sold throughout New-York, Brooklyn and the United States. Wholesale Agency No. 161 Broadway.

Dr. HEATH, AURIST AND OCULIST, No. DI. HEATH, AURIST AND OCCULIST, AND SEI BROADWAY.—In consequence of his inshifty to attend to the numerous calls for the treatment of the Ear and Eye, has this day associated with him Dr. H. P. DILLENBACK, the eminent Opthalmic Surgeon, who will hereafter devote himself exclusively to the eye. His brilliant operations and successful treatment of this organ, is the only ground upon which such a copartnership could have been effected.

Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S well-known

Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, Canker Cure and Cerate, are sold in this city by M. Ward & Co., No. 83 Maiden-lane; Olcott, McKessen & Robins, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Penfold, Clay & Co., No. 44 Fulton-st.; E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; Reuben Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon-sts.; C. A. Rossmiller, No. 172 8th-av.; Cromble, corner of Bowery and Houston-st.; H. R. Hall, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; E. H. Payton, No. 656 Greenwich-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.- I hereby solemnly caution the citizens of New-York against the dan-gerous imitations of my Magnetic Powder and Pills, which heattless imposters are endeavoring tosell as poisonless and efficacious articles for the destruction of insects and vermin. The reputation of my preparations rests on the certificates of such men as

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil hamsburgh and Jersey City for 12s cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

Subscribers who change their residences will please give notice at our publication office as soon as may be, so that the carriers may perfect their books.

Mr. CLAY .- Advices received last night, represent Mr. Clay's health as rather improving.

The Europa, now due at this port from Liverpool, had not arrived when The Tribune went

Congress.-The doings vesterday were a little more like business, there being no regular politi-cal speech in either House. In the SENATE, Mr. MASON spoke at considerable length on the proposed appropriations to the Collins steamers.
In the House, the Public Printi g occupied a good

portion of the session, but nothing worthy of especial ote was effected.

By LIGHTNING .- The organization of the Connecticut Legislature is recorded.

The passage of the Maine Law in the Massachusetts Legislature; Kossuth's reception at Lowell; Mr. Webster's movements; the Methodist Conference, &c., &c., reach us from the East.

From the West we hear the death of the poetess "Amelia;" doings of the Missouri and other Conventions; a loan for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville

The Southern lines give us Congress, the health of Mr. Clay, and items of minor important

The Missouri Democracy, who had harmonized so perfectly at their late State Convention, have got by the ears again already-at least in the St. Louis District, which 'Old Bullion had staked off for himself, intending that it should furnish him a sent in the next Congress; but the Antis appeared to have outwitted him or some-how upset his calculations, and Col. L. V. Bogy has been nominated-'regularly,' they say-for the post, the Bentonites withdrawing from the Convention. We shall not be surprised if this rupture breeds further trouble.

By the way-since no apportionment under the New Census has yet been made, it is quite absurd to choose Congressmen at all in Missouri this year. The State is entitled to seven instead of five heretofore, and there is no reason for voting before Dis-

## HOMES FOR ALL

Should some Oriental philosopher or sage, imperfectly acquainted with our language and laws, happen to visit our country about this time, and drop into Washington to watch for a few days the deliberations of

and still undisposed of, is one of trifling consequence, and at best but abstractly and distantly related to popular wants or the public welfare. If he judged by the respect paid to it by the House itself, he could not suppose it other than a proposal for scientific exploration of the Mountains of the Moon or for the establishment of a National Bureau of Eatomology. Very few of the Members who pretend to speak upon it ever allude to it. but each devotes his hour to the duty far more interesting (to himself) of defining his position, puffing his favorite Presidential espirant, discussing the doings of the late Whig Congressional Caucus or rowing up Gen. Scott for not writing electioneering letters. What must be that sage's astonishment when informed that the bill thus slurred over by the Honorables who pretend to discuss it is one proposing to allow every landless person in the Union to choose for himself a piece of wild land from our almost limitless unappropriated Public Domain, and to make himself a Home thereon, where he may henceforth dwell securely under his own roof, without fear of being again an outcast and a wanderer! Must not our visiter imbibe a high estimate of the good nature of the People who permit their chosen servants thus to trifle with their dearest interests, their most precious

Homes for All !- beneficent, inspiring idea! Every bird, every least, has a home, which he inhabits and enjoys without apprehension of ejectment or deprivation, at least by his own species. Man alone erects houses for others to inhabit and gathers products for others to appropriate and enjoy. And is not the time at hand when every free citizen of this proud Republic shall have his own home if he will? We have land enough, which no man yet claims, yet which speculators are constantly grasping by thousands of acres: Why not set it apart for allotment, in limited areas, to our ever-increasing Millions who own no Homes? What other use could contribute half so much as this to the growth and greatness of our whole Coun-

We know it is said that the Old States have rights of property in the Public Domain-that the Nation has a just claim to Revenue therefrom-and that our older States would continue to overflow with landless people in spite of Free Lands at the West. We admit-nay, insist onthe Rights of the Old States; but we contend that the policy which will fill the New States soonest with a compactly settled and industrious Yeomanry is that which best accords with the interests of the Old Thirteen. It will crowd our workshops with orders, our Canals and Railroads with freight, while draining off our redundant thousands and providing our more adventurous sons and daughters with unfailing homes. It will enable us to appeal forcibly to the settlers of the New States for Protection to the exposed Industry of their Atlantic brethren by whom they have been dealt with generously. It will be a recognition of the mutuality of which cannot fail of its reward.

As to the National Revenue, the Public Lands now supply about a twentieth part of it, leaving the residue to be raised almost wholly by Duties on Imports. Even without a change of the Tariff, Half a Million new cabins on the prairies or in the forests of the West would contribute vastly more to the Revenue than all that is now derived from sales of Public Lands. The Treasury can make more by giving the Lands away in limited allotments than by selling them in unlimited quantities at ten shillings per acre, and this fact alone ought to ensure the passage of the Homestead bill.

That there would be landless people in the Old States in spite of Free Lands, we know; just as there are probably some topers left in Maine notwithstanding the inhibition of the Liquor Traffic. But let it be known that all the Public Lands are open to settlement without charge, while the cost in time and money of transportation Westward is constantly decreasing. and there would very soon be a current of emigration from the cities and older States to the Free Lands which could not fail to stiffen wages and diminish the disproportion between Labor and the demand for it all over the Atlantic slope. Every thousand hardy, efficient workers who floated West to locate on Free Lands would leave places open for as many others; and these, taking a step upward, would leave room for the advancement of as many more, and so on. Even to those workers who will never migrate, Free Land at the West would be a great and lasting benefit.

Members of Congress! we know the Homestead bill before you is imperfect, but it is infinitely better than none. Do not keep it longer as a football, but let the heart of Labor rejoice over its passage

## MAINE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Grog-shop Suppression bill, for some weeks pending before the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed the House vesterday by 26 majority, and is by this time a law, as Gov. Boutwell's signature was at next to Maine and Minnesota in the suppression of the Liquer traffic.

We regret to say that the Massachusetts Congress, he would inevitably suppose that act is far inferier in consistency and effi-

manufacture of liquid poisons and their sale in quantities of thirty gallons or over for exportation from the State. This is very wrong-is shameful. If the people of Massachusetts know that Alcoholic beverages are pernicious, are poisonous, they surely ought not to be willing to make money by manufacturing them for and vending them to others who don't know it, and who, believing them innocent if not salutory, will be induced to swallow them. But it must be considered that many who voted for the act did so rather from salutary fear of their constituents than from profound convictions of right and duty. They knew that they must vote for some sort of Maine Law, and they did, drawing it as mild as possible. So let us be thankful for

what has been vouchsafed us. Now, Temperancemen of Massachusetts, see that you sustain this act at the polls by an overwhelming majority! It has faults, but defeat will not cure them. Rather stand by to confirm it; then join hands to enforce it : afterward choose legislators to amend and perfect it. Do not mind the babblement of its enemies and yours, who will seek to take advantage of weaknesses forced upon it by themselves to make you vote against it; but stand by the principle now, and you will have fewer enemies to fight hereafter. Every grog-shop closed under this law, will be an enemy's gun spiked for all future contests. Hold on to so much good as is within your reach!

## THE NORTHERN SLAVE-TRADE-

The Mobile Tribune-The South Carolina oracle in Alabama-thus raps the noses of some of our stanchest mercantile champions of the Fugitive Slave Law:

Whenever a fugitive slave Law:

Whenever a fugitive slave is caught in New-York and restored to his master, some of the merchants and others of that city make a great stir, and, by the most piteous appeals, managd to raise money enough to purchase the negro and set him at liberty. Sometimes they do not succeed, but they generally make the atternat.

they do not succeed, but they generally make the attempt.

Now, it strikes us that the moral effect of this sort of
business is decidedly bad; and we are certain that it
springs from a motive which, down here, is not considered sound or estimable. In the first place, it induces
unobserving men to believe that there is great friendship for Southern institutions in New-York; and thus
they fall asleep in the notion that we have only got to
let our Northern brethren manage this affair, and all
will be well.

let our Northern brethren manage this affair, and all will be well.

Secondly: The custom prevails nowhere else in the Free States; and it is suspected that it obtains in New-York sin ply for a mercantile purpose. If trade can be kept in old channels by a few mea occasionally getting together and contributing each ten dollars or so, why it is an investment which is decidedly profitable.

But we contend that it is calculated to increase in the North the odiousness of the Fugitive Slave Law, and thus: Their purchasing of fugitives (some three or four per annum) proceeds on the presumption that both Slavery and the law are evils—but the latter, being a law, may not be evaded, except indirectly, i. a, by paying to the master of the fugitive the price of its evasion and nulhification. If the property of a poor man be seized in New-York for debt, no subscriptions of this sort are set on foot; and because around him every one recognises the justice of the law by which he is subjected to the penalty. If the popular opinion in New York were in a condition to do in this case what is done in the case of fugitive slaves, that opinion would soon be sufficient. in a condition to do in this case what is done in the case of fugitive slaves, that opinion would soon be sufficiently strong to work a change in the laws, and the poor man's property would then be exempted from attachments. The precise effect will occur in the other case. These monied interferences of the 'law indicate that it is unpopular, and only waits a convenient time to be set aside. The whole business proceeds on deep-seated objections to Slavery and the Law, which in the case of the latter, are made subservient to policy. A law whose stability rests on this slender foundation can have no durability.

rability.

If Slavery cannot be defended on the grounds of its abetract jestics, it can have no defence at all worthy of note; and no good man can give it defence. We, therefore, detest these expedients, which can only last until power enough shall have been acquired to get along without them.

-It really seems to us that there is much force and pertinence in the above suggestions. Much of the money given by our merchants to redeem fugitives surrendered into Slavery, is contributed by way interest between the East and the West of salvo to their own consciences, which ell them that Slavery is a most unjust and wicked institution, and though their pecuniary interests constrain them to lend it a certain sanction or countenance, yet their convictions impel them to make some sort of a sin-offering for those whom they help consign to perpetual bondage. So they whip the old fellow around the stump, and niov a large share of the profits of Slave Labor, without (as they think) implicating themselves in its guilt. They escape this implication by a payment of forty or fifty dollars per annum toward the redemption of reclaimed fugitives-not a heavy outlay. considering the importance of the object. It is driving rather a sharp bargain with the adversary, but he don't seem to complain-so let it go.

- But will our frank Mobile namesake favor us with its opinion on a kindred operation of sundry of its Southern brethrenslave-holders-who are accustomed to sell contingently one or more of their slaves to some relative, and provide that relative with certified papers whereon to beg from Northern sympathy the money thus called for to redeem their loved ones from Slavery? What does The Mobile Tribune think of the character and probable influences of this sort of 'agitation?'

THE CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Lord Derby lately delivered in the British House of Lords, a very able and very plausible speech on the British Government of India. Nor was it by any means destitute of those large and far-reaching views which distinguish the true statesman from the mere dabbler in public affairs. For instance, he held up as an end to be pursued in the administration of India, that the people should be trained to manage their own concerns, and that quite as rapidly as they became capable of self-government the right of governing themselves should be conceded. But there was not as much of this sort of thing as there might have been, were the gifted Earl not so exclusively British and more cosmopolitan and humane in his ideas. He maintained, what we believe to be quite wrong, that the Indian no time doubtful. So Massachusetts ranks | people are better off on account of British domination than they were before it, or would now be without it. But in the whole course of his long speech he did not have occasion to allude to one of the most the bill nominally before the House for ciency to that of Maine. It permits the important and considerable sources of the

British East Indian revenue. We mean the Opium Trade with China. This omission we briefly supply as follows:

in the Chinese market. From this source

alone in the year 1851, as we learn from

reliable authority, the Company derived a

revenue of \$15,000,000 over and above

what would have been a fair profit on the

raising and curing of their opium. This

shows that the annual gains of the Com-

pany on this pernicious drug alone must at

a moderate estimate be \$21,000,000. We

presume that they greatly exceed even that

If we are to judge as to the character of

this traffic by the extent of evil it produces,

than the slave trade. That branch of com-

merce, when in full activity, transported

about 150,000 negroes annually to America.

But the Opium trade does more than that.

It spreads vice, disease, immorality, ruin,

death among millions. And when the Chi-

nese rulers, seeing the fearful consequences

of Opium eating, prohibited and sought to

stop the import as any wise and patriotic

rulers must have done, the mighty and phi-

lanthropic empire of Great Britain made

war upon them and forced them, on pain of

national destruction, to open the gates of

We are no believers in national recrimi-

nation, and know of no people so perfect

that it can afford to devote itself to show-

ing up the sins of its neighbors. But, as

little as we would apologize for slavery in

long as England makes twenty odd millions

of dollars a year out of the Opium trade

with China, she has no great right to hold

Delegates to the Whig National Convention.

XIITH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. -

EDWARD P. COWLES, of Columbia Co., is the

XVTH DISTRICT .- EDWARD DODD, of Wash-

ington Co., goes to the National Convention. He

XXIst District .- Of the nine towns in Orleans

Co., the Delegates to the County Convention

from five were in favor of Mr. Fillmore, and from

our in favor of Gen. Scott. The result was the

appointment of five Fillmore Delegates to the

District Convention. As Niagara sent five Scott

Delegates, (says The Albany Journal,) the Con-

vention will be likely to have a protracted session.

A Position Defined.

Mr. Simmons Dobbs of Baltimore thus

vindicates himself from a charge brought against

his Political integrity and firmness in one of the

The Albany Argus seeks to offset the

Whig Apportionment of this State for Congress

against the late Apportionment of Ohio by its

own party. We challenge a comparison. The

fairest recent test of the strength of the rival par-

ties in the two States was the Election of 1844,

when Ohio went for Clay by 6,000 and New-York

for Polk by 5,000 majority. We have not made

the comparison; but we venture the assertion that, taking that vote as the standard, the Whigs

have not taken to themselves over 18 of the 33

Districts in this State while the Loco-Focos of

Ohio have taken not less than 13 and probably 14

or 15 of the 21 Districts of Ohio. Dare The Ar-

gus make the scrutiny invited ? or can it suggest

The Argus instances the formation of the

XVIIth District in this State by the union of St.

Laurence and Herkimer Counties, in proof of

Whig Gerrymandering in our State; and we con-

fess that that does seem like sharp practice. Having

igured some on an Apportionment before we left

for Europe last year, but nothing like this, we

asked an Albany friend after our return how such

a District came to be made. He replied (as we

inderstood him) that it was suggested by the

Hunkers, who didn't want St. Lawrence and Herki-

mer to control two Districts and send two Barn-

ourners to Congress as they now do. We were si-

enced if not satisfied, and gave up the inquiry. It

would be a joke if the managers of The Argus,

who now cite that District as an evidence of Whig

Mrs. ANELIA B. WELBY, widely

snown as a writer of musical verses, died on Mon-

day at Louisville. She was a native of Maryland,

her maiden name Coppuck, and her age from 35 to

10. She has written nothing that will outlast the

century, but very much that has been read with

Rev. THOMAS STARR KING will deliver the next Fourth-of-July Oration in Beston

unfairness, were the very men who suggested it.

an ordeal more conclusive ?

nomination of Gen. Scott.

is instructed for Scott.

iournals :

their country to this abominable trade.

enormous sum.

Hon. Levi BeardsLev, formerly o our State Senate, has given to the public bis Reminiscences' in an octavo volume of 575 pages, which we have looked through with much interest. The East India Company monopolize the He was born on or near the field of the Battle of Bennington, where his father and grandfather reculture and sale of Opium in every part of India except the district of Malwa. Acsided; removed when a child with the former to the wilderness which now is Richfield, Otsego County; grew up on his father's lot, which graducording to a report made in the House of Lords in 1830 the profits of the monopoly ally became a farm; studied law at Cherry Valley, were £1,000,000 yearly, but this figure, and began to practice there; became a politician, and ultimately a Senator, and has since bees a even if correct at that time, is so no longer. banker, an unlucky speculator, &c., and now, at In order to destroy the competition of the the ripe age of 66, resides in our City. His book Malwa Opium the Company impose on that is full of most interesting recollections of pionser a transit duty of nearly 50 per cent., as life and manners, political characters and eventa, life and manners, possession of law-practice, &c., in order to get to market it has to pass through the territories where the monopoly which none can read without pleasure, -and along with them a great many 'wise saws' with regard is in force. The value of the Malwa Opium to the character and conduct of parties, the morcrop is \$10,000,000 a-year, all of which, or its of public questions, &c., which would be dear nearly all goes to China, of course paying at sixpence a card. An excellent portrait of the to the Company a duty of \$5000,000. The Judge faces the title-page, and there are thousands Company's own crop is sold at monthly who could extract from his book far more than its auctions, where the Malwa Opium dealers, cost. Appleton sells it. mostly native Indians of great wealth, are The Rochester American has repeatheavy bidders and buyers. In order to edly asserted that The Tribune recently designated Gen. prevent the article from falling to a rate Scott as a Native American, and predicted his defeat on that ground. We will thank that paper to let its read which would ruin their own home producers see what we did say that it pretends to quote from tion, these gentlemen are in the practice of It is true that before we were aware that Gea. Scott, running up the price at these auctions so four years ago, wrote a letter disclaiming Native Americanism, we feared he might lose votes if nominated; high that the buyers cannot undersell them

but we will thank The .tmerican to quote just what we The Rochester Advertiser gravely predicts, and asks its readers to mark the prediction Scorr, if nominated for President. If The Adventor's predictions are always as safe as this, it may never win the fame of a true prophet, but it will certainly a cape the reputation of a false one.

Outo .- The salaries of the chief dignitaries of this State are fixed, under the New Constitution, as follows:

Governor
Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Common
Pleas, the Auditor, Treasurer, and members
of the Board of Public Works, each.
Secretary of State.
Attorney General, \$1,000, and 3 per cent, on collections till it amounts to \$1,500

it must be pronounced far more inhuman Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD (late U. S. Senator from Ky.) delivered the Address and T. BUCHANAN READ the Poem at the recent Anniversary

of the Young Men's Mercantile Association of Cincle Hon. JOHN F. DARBY, Whig M. C. from St. Louis, who was struck with a paralysis about the time of the assembling of Congress, has gone home apparently hopeless of a recovery.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA-FREE VIL-

LAGES.-We find in a late number of The Anti-Slavery Reporter, an interesting letter from Rev. John Clark, giving an account of the progress made by the emand-pated negroes in Jamaica. Mr. Clark, a clergymin residing among them, was led by circumstances, subsequent to the emancipation, to buy 120 acres of land, divide it up into about 100 village lots, and have cottages built on it, so that 100 families became the possessors of their own houses and gardens, at a cheap rate; another house, which, with the land around it, constituted the profit of the transaction, was made village property, and the United States, we must say that as converted into a School-house. A Chapel and Missionhouse have since been built there. The village, called Sturgetown, now contains a population of 541 persons, with 111 houses. In the gardens, besides kitchen vegetables, pimento, sugar cane, bananas, &c., are raised.

The mora! condition of the people Mr. Clark speaks of
in encouraging terms. He afterward bought 600 acres
in another place, and founded a village called Clarksonup her hands in holy horror at any national wrong committed on this side of the Atville, consisting of 100 lots. Other villages have been established by others, and the system has been adopted in all parts of the island. At least two-thirds of the no all parts of the latane. At least two-thirds of the people own their own houses and land, and all whose property is assessed at £6, and upward, have the right of voting for members of the Assembly. The results of the system are good. The villagers have become more Delegate to Baltimore. He is in favor of the industrious, provident, frugal, and ambitious of a repectable social position. "The plan," says another Clergyman, "has been a great blessing to the country." Half the coffee and much of the pimento exported from the island is produced by the villagers. Mr. Clark appeals to the philanthropic to assist the people which o recently emerged from bondage, in their efforts for religious condition. He says that their advancement thus far has been highly satisfactory, and that, were comparison to be made between their present and their previous state, it would be found that no people on earth ever made greater progress in the same length of time.

WESTERN NEW-YORK GRAND DIVISION S. OF T.-The quarterly meeting of the Sons of Temperance of Western New-York was held at Fredonia on the 27th and 28th ult., G. W., Associate, and H. S. Mc COLLUM, presiding. G. W. JERMAIN, P. G. W. P., made some remarks upon the progress of the cause and the Order. But a few years since the whole number of the Order consisted of stxteen individuals in the City of New-York, who banded themselves together from motives of benevolence and self-protection. Now the Order numbers over three hundred thousand. In the Grand Division now represented, they had nearly twen-ty thousand members and five hundred Subordinate Divisions, twenty-six of which had been added since

The Rome Vigilant-a neat and spirited 'independent Whig family newspaper'—has just come out. Rufus Bacon, Editor. It is of the Progressive school, and advocates the Maine Law.

journals:

To THE EDITORS OF THE SUN: The report published in The Clipper, of the Whig City Convention, does a serious harm to the Whig party, and endangers the Union itself, by saying that I would vote for Scott, if nominated. Now, as it is clear that no Whig can be elected to the Presidency without my aid, it is important that my position should be clearly understood. It is this:—I prefer Fillmore—and although Scott has been nothing but a Whig all his life; although he is the very ideal of a Patriotism that embraces the whole Union, and although he is known to be an ardent supporter of all the late Compromise measures, that restored peace to the country; yet I will not vote for him without he signs a written piedge in advance that he will excuts some of the very laws that as President he would secar to execute in his inaugural oath.

Should he make this pledge, and be nominated, he shall be elected through my fidelity and zeal.

J. Simmons Dobbs. CATHERINE HAYES is delighting the music-lovers of Rochester. Mengis, Kyle and Griebel are with her.

Milk-Testers, showing exactly the composition of the white fluid, are said to be sold for \$5 cents each in London. We should like one at that rate.

John B. Gough has just closed a lecturing tour in Ohio, and will next be heard in Canada

A Horse Shoe that is put on with-

out nails has been invented by Herr Driesbach. CHILL.

American Mail Steamers Wanted-undence of The N. Y. Tribune. Val. Parasiso, February, 1832.

Although we are shut out from the rest of the world by the impassable desert of Atacama on the North, the Cordilleras on the East, the boundless Pacific on the West, and the 'terror to mariners' on the South, still we manage to vary the monotony which generally prevails in South America, by 'excitements which would do honor to the Empire City of the North.' For instance, we have, during the year, forty six feast days, or holidays, besides Sundays, when we, the natives, indulge in all kinds of excesses, especially during the Anniversary of our National Independence; we also have every winter two or three 'northers which force the sea into our harbor and knock our shipping into pi. Nine sailing vessels and one steamer were thus destroyed during the past winter ;-besides, we are almost daily 'shook up' by earthquakes that make all almost daily 'shook up' by earthquakes that make all sinners pale; and once each month we receive the Eaglish Kaii, which generally brings us a few copies of The Tribuse. Strange as it may seem, all sports, northers, earthquakes and revolutions are thrown into the shale when Her Majesty's Mail Steamer comes putting late the harbor. I say Her Majesty's Steamer, for as yet the United States Government has not properly cared for its interests in this quarter. The consequence is, the Americans who reside on this coast suffer much from the irregularity of their correspondence. Being compelled to rely upon the favor of the British Mail Company, which favor it is not over-free to grant, when by so doing it might prejudice its own interests—they cannot reckon with any degree of certainty upon receiving their correspondence when due.

Here is evidently one source of revenue which Uncle